

SOME REMARKS ON THE LEXICON OF KHORAZM FOLK SAYINGS

Azatova Guliston Norimonovna

Doctoral student of Khorezm Ma'mun Academy

Annotation: This article talks about Khorezm folklore, in particular, lexical-semantic features of its sayings, research, relationship with dialect, ethnographic features, sources of enrichment.

Keywords: southwestern group, folklore, linguistic features, lexicon of expressions, dialect, literary language, semantic group

Абстракт: В данной статье говорится о хорезмийском фольклоре, в частности, о лексико-семантических особенностях его изречений, исследовании, связи с диалектом, этнографических особенностях, источниках обогащения.

Ключевые слова: юго-западная группа, фольклор, языковые особенности, лексика выражений, диалект, литературный язык, семантическая группа.

The history, culture, language, customs, art, and practical art of the peoples living in the Khorezm oasis have their own characteristics. That is why the aspects of people's lives listed above require in-depth scientific and practical study. The main reason for this is the peculiarity of the ethnographic characteristics of the inhabitants of this region. According to the classification of the Turkic peoples, Khorezm and the language of the Khorezm people belong to the southwestern group. From this point of view, Khorezm dialects are fundamentally different from other Uzbek folk dialects. From ancient times until now, many scientists have paid special attention to the ethno-historical and linguistic features of this oasis. Since the 19th century, mainly Russian scientists have tried to extensively study the history, science, and culture of the Khorezm people. These include scientists such as N.A. Arostov, S. Volin, A. Yakubovsky, S.P. Tolstov, M. Sazonova, A. Freyman, and E.D. Polivanov.

How many great philosophers and historians have grown up in this land is a proof of our opinion. European scientists A. Vamberi and A. N. Samoylovich even wrote down fairy tales, proverbs, legends, and stories from the local language as much as possible.

Since the period of independence, a wide path has been opened to study the history, language, and problems of the people of the Khorezm oasis. Studying Khorezm dialects into separate semantic groups, determining the scope of the folklore lexicon, and their changes in the subsequent historical process is one of the urgent issues facing researchers.

It is known that the vocabulary of a language serves as the main means of communication in all activities of people who speak this language. This situation is one of the main communicative functions of the dialect language. From the birth of a person to his death, the wealth of the national language takes part in both his oral and written speech. Directly depending on the different activities of a person, the lexical wealth is divided into such groups as professional lexicon, i.e., professional lexicon and non-professional lexicon. Non-professional lexicon is stylistically neutral lexicon.

The folklore lexicon based on folk dialects has its own characteristics due to its vitality and antiquity. The dialect and its various forms are also reflected in folklore, i.e., folk oral works. In the lexicon of folk art, the lifestyle, ethnic history, and customs of a particular nation, i.e., its past, are displayed in their entirety. In the years of independence, attention to the study of folklore and its lexicon increased. This situation requires extensive study of the lexicon of dialects, in particular the folkloristic lexicon.

In fact, such research, together with clarifying the historical foundations of the traditional culture of each nation and the ways of historical development, also helps to illuminate the ethnogenesis of that nation.

Khorezm folklore, in particular, its sayings, is distinguished by its stable and traditional character. Khorezm folk sayings are colorful and unique. Much significant work has been done in this field in the field of literary studies. The task of the science of linguistics is to lexically study the language of expressions, to study their relationship with dialects. Considering the variety of dialects, it can be said that Khorezm folk sayings are very diverse. In the process of researching the lexicon of folk sayings, first of all, it is necessary to analyze its relationship with dialects.

The lexicon of Khorezm folk sayings is genetically formed directly on the basis of the language wealth of this nation and also by taking words belonging to itself and often to the vocabulary of neighboring ethnic groups. The emergence of new ethnographic phenomena in the further historical process of the life of the ethnos is a factor that ensures the continuous development of the folklore lexicon.

People living next to each other always influence each other and learn from each other. This process is often visible in the language of folklore examples. Therefore, under certain conditions, the introduction of lexical units from the languages of other nations due to necessity is one of the rich sources of the folklore lexicon. This situation, in turn, is also observed in Khorezm dialects. However, most of the words belonging to Khorezm dialects can be found in Karakalpak and Turkmen languages with the same meaning. It is appropriate to interpret such a state of commonality in the folklore language as a result of mutual cultural, ethnic, and household relations of peoples based on close neighborliness since ancient times.

In conclusion, the lexicon of Khorezm folk sayings, its semantic nature, the factors of its emergence, the genesis of each lexical turn, that is, its lexical foundations, require a serious study of their historical development. In particular, studying dialect words in the language of folk sayings and their relationship with the literary language is one of the aspects that should be paid attention to in linguistics.

References:

1. Abu Rayxon Beruniy "Qadimgi xalqlardan qolgan yodgorliklar" Toshkent-1968
2. Jumanioyozova M. Xorazm xalq qo'shiqlari leksikasi. NDAA. T.: 1999.
3. Ro'zimboev S. Xorazm vohasi o'zbek xalq qo'shiqlarining g'oyaviy-badiiy xususiyatlari. T.: 1972.
4. Xorazm xalq qo'shiqlari. T.: Fan, 1965.
5. O'zbek folklori ocherklari. Uch tomlik. 1-tom. T.: "Fan", 1998.